The Kent Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens for Medway

The Paddock, Chatham

October 2014

The Paddock

Chatham, Kent

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INTRODUCTION

This site description and accompanying dossier have been prepared by the Kent Gardens Trust as part of its wider review of ***The Kent Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens.*** This part of the review, carried out for Medway Council in 2013 -14, covers sites within the Medway local authority area with the aim to:

a) Review the historic nature, content, current state and significance of the sites currently identified in the ***Kent Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens*** for the Medway local authority area along with others identified by Medway Council. The review has been undertaken using English Heritage's criteria for identifying the significance of local heritage assets to provide a consistent approach. The revised list of sites has the potential to support development of a Local List of historic sites in Medway should the Council wish to progress this in future[1]. The list of sites researched and evaluated in this review would be subject to consultation as part of any Local List development and is therefore not intended to be final.

b) Inform future funding applications for historic spaces by the identification of significance

c) Inform future conservation and/or any development of sites by the identification of the significance of key historic character, features and association including that of setting and viewpoints.

The extent of the area identified represents the current surviving area of the designed landscape, the boundary line generally reflecting the maximum extent of the historic gardens or parkland (although there are exceptions such as where land has been irreversibly lost to development). The boundary line takes no account of current ownership. Further information is available from the contacts listed below. The partnership would like to thank the volunteers and owners who have participated in this project and given so much of their time, effort and hospitality to complete this challenging and rewarding task.

Medway Council
Greenspace, Heritage
& Library Services
Gun Wharf
Dock Road
Chatham
ME4 4TR
www.medway.gov.uk

Kent County Council
Heritage Conservation
Invicta House
County Hall
Maidstone
ME14 1XX
01622 696918
www.kent.gov.uk

Kent Gardens Trust
www.kentgardenstrust.org.uk

English Heritage
www.english-heritage.org.uk

[1] English Heritage (2012) '*Good Practice Guide to Local Listing*'

SITE DESCRIPTION

KENT **THE PADDOCK CHATHAM**
ST MARY'S PARISH

TQ 5751 1681

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This Edwardian park is a typical example of Chatham Corporation's early C20 civic activity in creating public open space. Built on an area of marshland reclaimed in the C16, the site was initially cleared as a defensive 'field of fire' but, following the end of the Napoleonic wars, it was no longer needed and was planted with trees, becoming a green space in the centre of the town. Because of this continuous use, the site has significant archaeological potential specifically as a source of pre C18 and C19 evidence.

The Paddock survives as an important and highly valued open space for the people of Chatham. Together with the Riverside Gardens, Town Hall Gardens and the slope of Fort Amherst, the Paddock forms a significant landmark feature along the historic approach road past the former Town Hall and St Mary's Church to the Historic Dockyards which are important as a tourist attraction.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Because the Paddock is built on reclaimed land, it is necessary to consider the many changes which have taken place around the site since Tudor times in order to understand how it has come to be there. Watling Street, a Roman road, runs roughly west to east across the south of the parish of Chatham and, from a common point two miles east of Rochester, two roads had developed by the C16. The first, which came to be known as the Brook (the present A231), ran directly north to the River Medway where the parish church of Chatham, St Mary's, and the town mill lay, while the other ran more westerly to form the present High Street. The c800m long triangle of marshy land created by these two diverging roads provided, after draining in the C18, the site for the centre of the town.

To the north of this marsh, between the church and the river lay a strip of land on which the Tudor dockyard was laid out 1547-67 (Cull), initially repairing and then building ships; the marshy area was probably used for storing masts. The yard became important because of its proximity to London and it was here, in 1588, that the fleet of Lord Howard of Effingham was fitted out before meeting the Spanish Armada. Because of its increasing importance and size, the dockyard was moved northwards to its present position in 1618-22 (Hasted) and the old dock became Gun Wharf, used for the storage of ordnance. By 1633 (probably by 1588) a land wall had been built across the marsh southwards from the dockyard to Chatham High Street (Kendal) which was maintained at a cost to the government (Hasted). This provided a barrier against the river as

well as forming a tidal millpond and allowing the construction of a roadway (the present Globe Lane) for easier access to the dockyard from Rochester and London. The land on either side of the wall was gradually reclaimed between 1715-45 (Crawshaw), that to the south providing land for a major new part of the town and that to the north (the site of the mill pond) became New Gun Wharf to be used by the army ordnance.

Following the disastrous attack on the Medway in 1667, fortifications were increased to protect the dockyard. Much of the surrounding land was purchased by the Ordnance Board in 1708 (Cull) and from 1758, a series of palisades and entrenchments were constructed around the whole dockyard, eventually surrounding the parish church of St Mary (Hasted). These changes are clearly shown in the Mudge map of 1801 and it is apparent that by this time considerable building had taken place either side of the land wall both on New Gun Wharf and in Chatham town. The fortifications were further enlarged from 1805-12 with the building of Fort Amherst on the hills to the north immediately overlooking the town and the dockyard to the west (Crawshaw).

At the same time a new road, the Military Road, was built along the land wall parallel to Globe Lane to connect the dockyard and Fort Amherst to the recently built Fort Pitt on the south side of the town. It was on the land between the two roads that the Paddock was laid out c.1805 and initially used as a storage area for timber but by the mid C19 (tithe map, 1842) it is depicted as an open space with well-established ornamental trees of several different species, both conifer and deciduous (poplars being identifiable), which suggests an element of intended design.

The tithe map also shows the fortifications and the two principal entrances to the dockyard which consist of drawbridges over the town ditch, lying immediately to the north of the Paddock (known then as the Shrubbery) together with a similar but smaller area (40m x 30m, no. 1951 on tithe map) immediately north of the Brook. These two, together with a further adjacent site north-east of the Paddock, ‘the old burial ground’ (in 1905 to become the Town Hall Gardens) came to form a screen between town and dockyard, its purpose, initially, being to allow an open area for field of fire should the forts be attacked but, later, to provide green spaces for the townsfolk.

Ownership of the Paddock remained with the Ordnance Board who let the land for grazing. During the next 50 years the only change was to its surroundings with the building of two schools, one immediately to the north of the Paddock on the site of previous fortifications and the other, a National School, on the smaller area of landscaped land (tithe map no. 1951), leaving an open area between this and the Paddock (OS maps 1864 and 1897). The town of Chatham became incorporated in 1890 and it was here that the Town Hall was built in 1898-1900, a building (designed by GE Best of Rochester) dominating the Paddock. The new council needed green spaces within the town for recreational areas and, as a result, the Paddock, the old burial ground and Victoria Gardens came to be acquired in the last decade of C19.

A coloured postcard of c.1905 (MALSC) shows the Paddock with sheep grazing under mature trees, some of which appear unhealthy, the Town Hall in the background and surrounded by roads with trams. Another photograph of the same period, from its northern end, shows the trees of the western side the Paddock along Globe Lane and the wall of Gun Wharf (c.4m high) while to the east were shops and houses. Postcards, postmarked 1910 and 1919 (MALCS), show that extensive work had been carried out and the name had been changed from the Shrubbery to the Paddock. Many of the older, apparently unhealthy, trees had been cut down, the fence replaced by (c.1m) iron railings set on a low stone wall and an entrance with gates hung on pillars built in front of the Town Hall. Shrubs and new trees are shown planted in beds along the eastern border of the Paddock while down the centre ran a serpentine path bordered with flower beds.

During the Second World War the Paddock was used as a car park and by 1955 a public lavatory and restaurant had been built on the site (OS map 3rd edition). An aerial photo (1973) shows a line of buildings erected between the trees and occupying most of the site though the site's boundary remains intact.

Other changes took place in 1955: New Gun Wharf and the foreshore, which lay between the Paddock and the river, were sold to Chatham Council and subsequently opened up by the removal of most of the buildings, creating the Riverside Gardens (qv) along the riverbank northwards to the parish church. At the same time the Paddock was restored to a grassed area with ornamental flower beds and a mix of surviving mature trees, mainly horse chestnut. Major changes also took place to the east of the Paddock with the demolition of shops and houses along the Military Road to allow the construction during the 1970s of the Pentagon, the large shopping centre which with Mountbatten House, a large office block, dominates the outlook in this direction.

2011 saw the building of the new bus station (Dynamic Bus Facility) in Globe Lane and on part of Riverside Gardens (former New Gun Wharf) along the western side of the Paddock, thus obscuring its view to the river and to Rochester Cathedral and Castle. Initially planned to occupy part of the Paddock, the finished bus station was moved a little to the west on land within the Riverside Gardens site.

SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

The Paddock lies on the east side of Globe Lane immediately south of its junction with The Brook (A 231), close to the civic centre of Chatham and 300m south of the parish church of St Mary which, with the Historic dockyard, is visible through its trees. The 0.4 hectare site is roughly lozenge-shaped and approximately 130m by 30m.
Rising immediately to its north the wooded slopes crowned by Fort Amherst form the northward extension of the long chalk escarpment of the North Downs which lie to the south of Chatham. On these heights, sheltering Chatham to the east and south, other defensive structures- the Great Lines, Fort Pitt and Fort

Clarence - were also built in C18 for the protection of the town and the dockyard, the last, with the River Medway, forming the setting of the Paddock to the west and north-west.

The Paddock is bordered to the north-east by the Brook on which stands the former Town Hall, now an arts centre and theatre. Its eastern side is bounded by the Military Road (over which loom the 12 storey 1970s Mountbatten House and the Pentagon retail centre) closed off at its northern end by bollards and at the its southern end by a pair of wrought iron gates bearing the arms of the Corporation of Chatham and the date 1993, marking the refurbishment of the streets in the area.

To the west the Paddock is bounded by Globe Lane and the C21 bus station beyond which are Riverside Gardens and the White House (c.1819, formerly the deputy storekeeper's house and now part of the bus station). Further still to the west, it is possible to get occasional glimpses of the River Medway and, from the southern end of the site, Rochester Cathedral and Castle. The southern boundary is abutted by an open tarmacked area (30m by 30m) with three maturing trees (oak, horse chestnut and lime) and an early C19 building immediately beyond.

Although the Paddock is level, the surrounding roads decline slightly southwards, effectively raising it about one metre at the southern end. It is therefore contained by a brick retaining wall (0.3-1m) which inclines inwards to prevent erosion, except on the northern side where the grass is carried up to the road.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

There are three entrances to the Paddock: one at the northeast corner at the junction of the Brook and Military Road, up a flight of seven steps protected by brick walls with cast iron handrails. From the bottom of the steps an alternative second path sloping to the north, bordered by a low shrub border and a brick wall, allows wheelchair access from the same point. Nothing remains of the earlier entrance created at the northern end of the park in 1910-19.

A second entrance on the western side, from the bus station, comprises a gently upward-sloping paved path with 1m brick walls retaining the grassed banks on either side. A network of paved paths links these two entrances with a central north-south path which roughly follows the serpentine path shown in the postcards of 1910 and 1919. This path arrives at the southernmost point of the site where it meets the third, level, entrance onto the Military Road.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

Entering the Paddock from the northern end, it is possible to view the whole site. The central path leads approximately south for 130m. On either side mature trees, set in mown grass, form an avenue; wrought iron and wooden benches are placed at intervals along the central path, together with litter bins. The east side of the avenue comprises all horse chestnut, one of which has a

girth of 3.40m and another of 3.20m, making a total of eight; to the west are seven rather younger trees, perhaps planted in the 1960s when the buildings were pulled down and the ground restored. The larger trees appear considerably older and may be survivors from the C19 when the site was known as Shrubbery.

Other mature trees include a yew, a whitebeam, a maple and an ornamental cherry. The most recent planting is of three *Ginkgo biloba* along the northern border and a further three along the western side, perhaps dating from the street refurbishment of 1993. A C21 beech hedge is planted on the bank along the south and west perimeter of the site beside the bus station.

Three ornamental flower beds in the central area of the park provide some seasonal colour while at the southern end of the Paddock is a large ship's anchor set on granite paving, a gift to the City of Rochester upon Medway by the Royal Navy commemorating their presence and that of the Royal Dockyard in Chatham 1547-1984.

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Ordnance Survey 3rd edn. 25" map (1907-23)

Ordnance Survey 4th edn. 25" map (1929-52)

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Aerial Photograph, the Paddock, 2012. KCC Heritage Conservation Group.

Aerial photograph, Fort Amherst, www.chathamworldheritagesite.org.uk

Globe Lane c.1905 MacDougall P. *A Century of Chatham*, p21

Research by Hugh Vaux

Virginia Hinze (editor)

6th October 2014

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Fig. 1 Boundary map

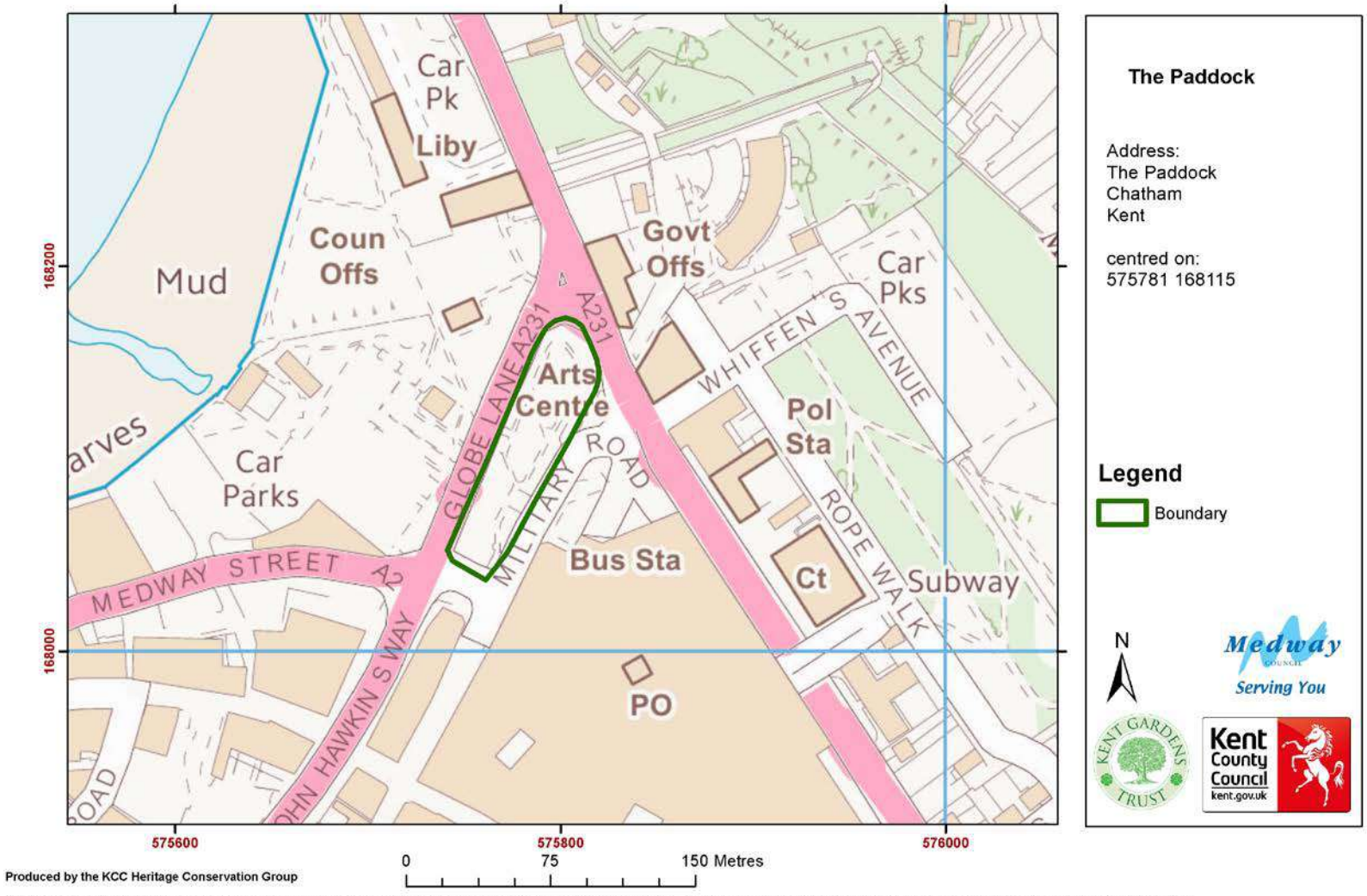

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Fig. 2 Key views map

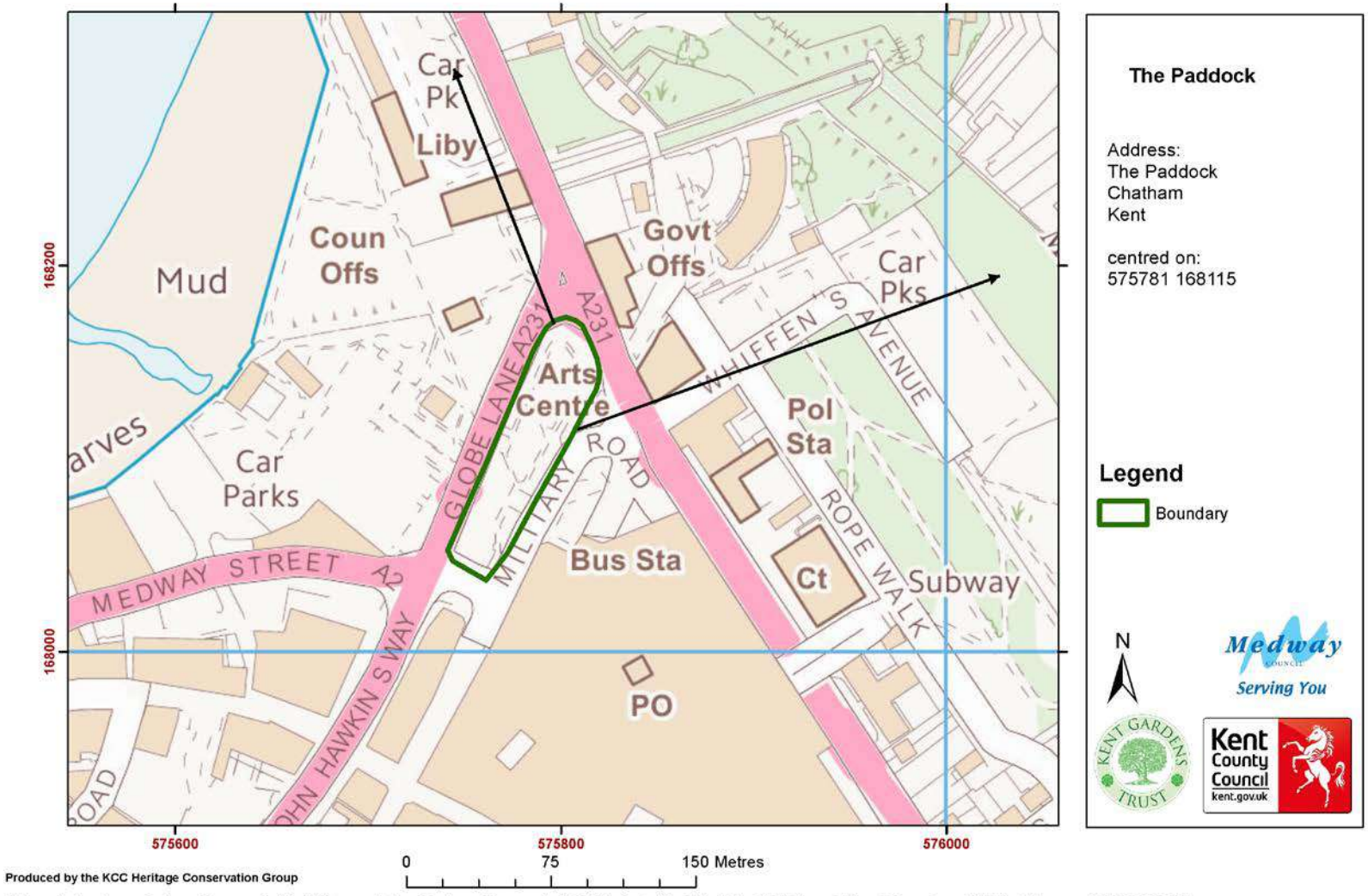

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Fig. 3 Aerial photograph (2012)

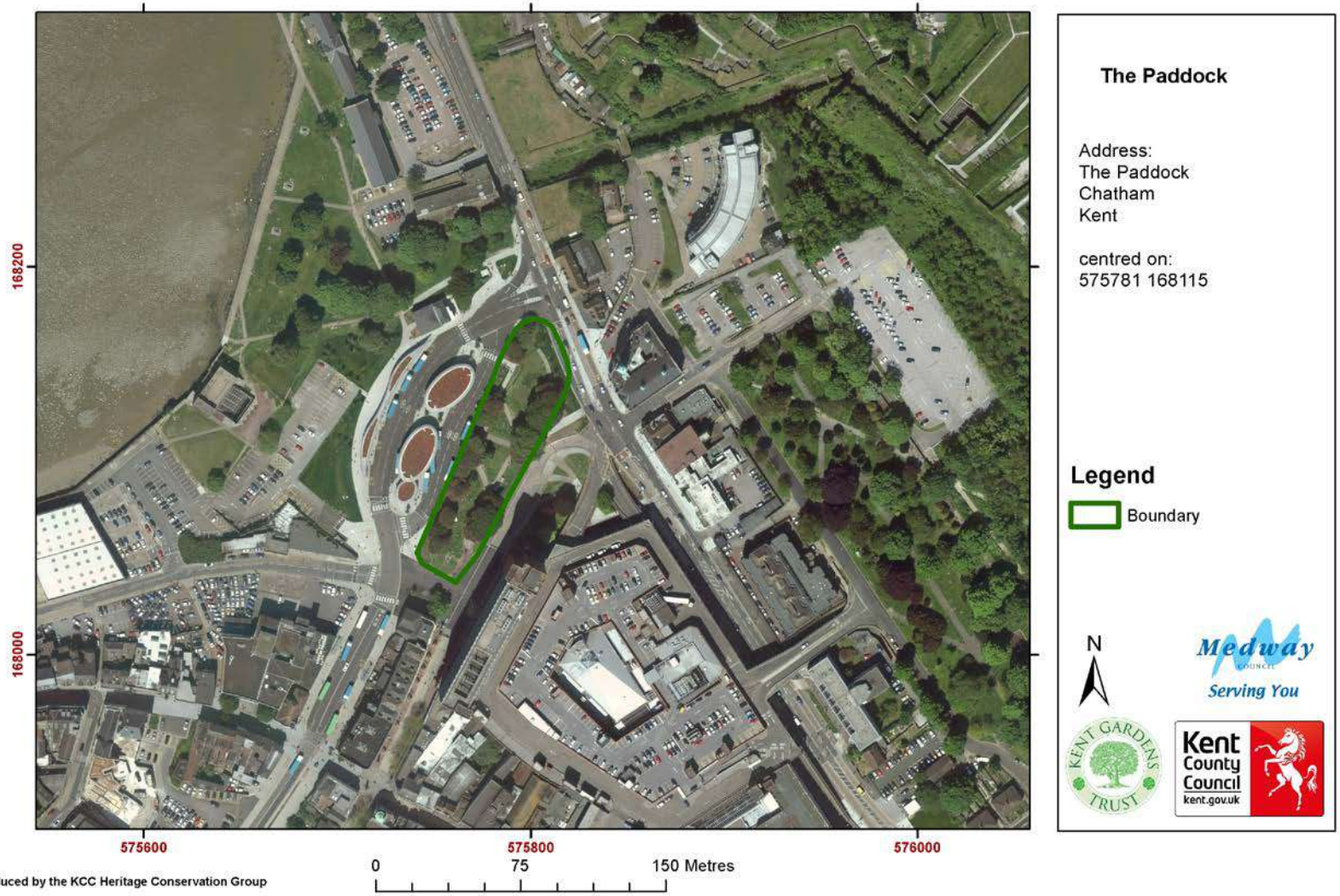

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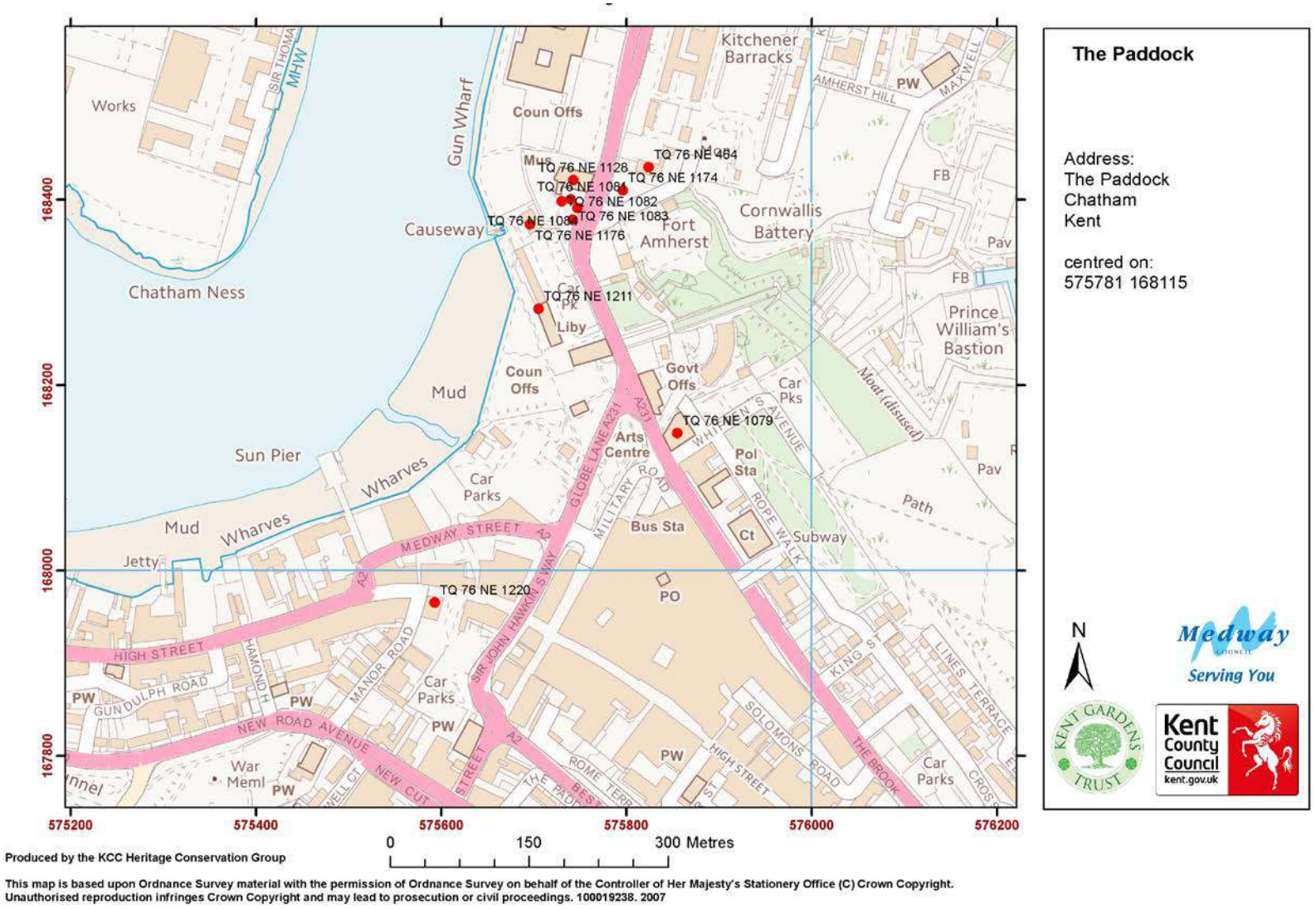
Fig. 4 Map of listed buildings



Produced by the KCC Heritage Conservation Group

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Fig. 5 Listed buildings at The Paddock, Chatham (from the Kent Historic Environment Record)

TQ 76 NE 464

Ordnance store of c1800; early to mid-C19 wings to north, east, and west, of lesser special interest.

The original c1800 ordnance storehouse, and two later wings to east and west, is situated outside the line of the southern boundary of Kitchener Barracks, to the west of the south gate. The extension to the immediate north of the building is within the boundary of the barracks.

MATERIALS: the building is of brick construction, laid in English bond, with slate roofs (although the roof to the west has concrete tiles). Surviving windows are timber.

PLAN: the building is two storeys high with a basement beneath the west extension. The original ordnance store has a pitched roof with a stack at each end; the east, west and north extensions all have hipped roofs.

The original ordnance store is three bays wide, with an open floor plate at ground and first floor. The east and west extensions provide a single additional bay to either side, and to the north the later store is three bays wide with a chimney stack to the north. The east and north extensions each have a single room at ground floor; the upper floors and the west extension were not inspected.

EXTERIOR

ORIGINAL ORDNANCE STORE: at ground floor this has a large segmentally-arched central opening, across which has been inserted a concrete lintel; within the opening is a timber double door. This opening is flanked by a single window opening to the right and a doorway to the left. At first floor there are four window openings. All openings have segmental heads formed of brick headers and a stone sill (lost at ground floor); the windows have been boarded-up. A brick modillion course runs along the width of the store at eaves level.

EAST EXTENSION: this has a single arch-headed doorway and a window at first floor which has a gauged segmental arch and a stone sill. The flank elevation has three windows at first floor with gauged segmental arches and stone sills. The ground floor brickwork in this flank wall is red brick and is possibly part of the boundary wall of the yard adjacent to the store, which was latterly incorporated into the coal yard within the barracks site. A modern door

with a concrete lintel has been inserted into this wall. Other than this door, all other external openings have been boarded up.

WEST EXTENSION: this is heavily covered in vegetation, which obscures much of the south and west elevations, however it is known to have a single window opening at first floor to the south, and three openings at first floor to the west; these are all believed to have gauged segmental arches and stone sills. To the north is an external square brick flue. At first floor there is a single window opening which matches the others and
retains its six-over-six pane sash window. At ground floor and basement there are two arch-headed windows with side-hung timber casements and semi-circular transom lights.

NORTH EXTENSION: this has three windows at ground and first floor, with flat gauged brick arches and stone sills. All windows retain their six-over-six pane sash windows.

INTERIOR: the original ordnance store has a stone floor, and an inspection pit which has a timber cover. The first floor is supported on square timber columns with chamfered corners and a simple 'T' capital. Doors interconnect the ordnance store with the eastern extension and the store to the north at both ground and first floor. A hatch gives access to the upper floor. The roof is supported by whitewashed king-post trusses with raked struts. Fireplace openings are generally bare brick, but those at first floor have vestiges of timber surrounds.

At ground floor the east and north extensions are single rooms with timber floors.

History
Plans of Chatham Infantry Barracks (now Kitchener Barracks) show that the former ordnance store, and an enclosed yard to its east, was built outside the southern boundary wall of the barracks between 1795 and 1805. By 1819 the building had been extended to the east and west; these extensions were subsequently rebuilt or remodelled to take their current form. Additional buildings were constructed to the north prior to 1864; one of these now survives and is interconnected with the original part of the ordnance store.

Chatham Infantry Barracks, was constructed in 1757 to house a permanent garrison responsible for manning the newly created defences for Chatham Dockyard: the Chatham Lines. The barracks were some of the largest purpose-built barracks yet built in the country and by 1776 they were the main recruiting centre for the army; Chatham becoming home to the headquarters of the Inspector General of Recruiting.

From the early 1790s the barracks was divided between the newly created Barrack Department and the Ordnance Board; the space having to be shared between the troops of the line and the artillery and military artificers. Even after the completion of the new Artillery Barracks (1804-6), the Ordnance Board did

not surrender its share of the infantry barracks until 1811. The ordnance store was built outside the barracks wall,
most likely to provide the Ordnance Board with storage space in close proximity to Fort Amherst, which, from 1803, was undergoing a major reconfiguration in response to mounting fear of French invasion.

Victory at Waterloo in 1815 brought over 20 years of warfare to an end; the army reduced in size and went back to its traditional roles of defending the sovereign and the realm and of providing overseas garrisons. An 1819 plan and section of the ordnance store held in The National Archives shows what is presumed to be the existing (rather than proposed) additions to the east and west. The key differences between how the building is illustrated in these drawings, and its current form, are the roof forms of the east and west extensions
(illustrated as lean-to roofs in 1819, but actually now hipped roofs), and the existence of chimney stacks, which are not illustrated in the drawings. The drawings also indicate that part of the eastern addition was already in use as an office by this date, and that the purpose of the drawings was to request that part of the building be given over to provide an officer's reading room, and part to be used as a committee room. These drawings can be seen to reflect the changing priorities at the infantry barracks as it settled into fulfilling its peace-time role. It is interesting to have evidence of the request for a reading room, which appears in a small way to pre-empt the changing attitude towards the intellectual improvement of men which later emerged through the nation-wide barrack reform agenda of the mid-C19, and which was to result in much more radical change at the infantry barracks.

Various C19 plans of the barracks show parts of the building variously in office, domestic and storage use, and during the inter-war period it was converted to married quarters.

Reasons for Designation
The former ordnance store of c1800 with later C19 additions, is designated at Grade II for the following
principal reasons:
• Date: it is a pre-1840 building which retains the core of its historic fabric from its primary phase;
• Architectural interest: despite its modest nature, through features such as its open floor-plate, timber columns, and substantial, exposed, roof trusses, the building retains the distinctive form and character of its original function as a military store;
• Historic interest: the building's construction is within a phase of intense military activity in Chatham, particularly around Fort Amherst, at a time when Chatham was a primary military base, key to the country's defence should a French invasion come;
• Group value and local context: the building has a close physical, functional, and historic connection to key contemporary (designated) elements of a militarised landscape of considerable national significance.

TQ 76 NE 1079

CHATHAM
TQ7568SE DOCK ROAD 762-1/2/7 (North East side) 01/06/90 Former Town Hall and Medway Arts Centre (Formerly Listed as: DOCK ROAD Town Hall and Medway Arts Centre)
II
Town hall, now arts centre. 1899, by GE Bond, converted 1988. Bath limestone ashlar with ragstone rock-faced plinth and slate roof with copper cupola. STYLE: Free Renaissance. PLAN: irregular quadrangular plan with central well. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys and basement; SW front is 3:5 bays. Symmetrical 5-bay section has projecting 3-window centre, rusticated ground-floor and cornices between floors, with a raised, pedimented centre dated 1899; 4 round-arched ground-floor windows, tripartite first-floor windows with the Chatham City arms, and round-arched second-floor windows with foliate aprons. 3-bay left-hand section divided by giant attached columns to upper floors with figures on top and blocked pilasters beneath, blocked round arches to ground floor are entrances and to first floor open with balustrades. To the left, a 3-stage square tower with a curved balcony and clock to each side, with an open bell turret with projecting corners with paired columns, and an octagonal, domed cupola. NW elevation is 4 bays with a central first- and second-storey canted bay, and round-arched ground-floor windows. SE elevation to former Council chamber has 8 bays divided by pilasters, paired round-arched ground-floor windows and large depressed 3-centre arched upper windows with mullions and transoms and carved aprons, the right-hand gable return in 3 sections with a large 3-centre arched upper window in a raised central section, with pedimented parapet. N corner a 2-storey range including a chamfered corner with a large 5-light oriel on a moulded corbelled base. Balustrade extends all round. INTERIOR: richly detailed, includes a large entrance hall with curved stair with decorative rail and newel, first-floor enriched former Council Chamber to rear has a cast-iron balcony, wainscotting and panelling, large former meeting hall with proscenium arch and 6 roof trusses, Mayor's Parlour with original sanitary fittings and ceramic tiles, and half-glazed doors with enriched surrounds.
(The Building of England: Newman J: West Kent and the Weald: London: 1976-: 201).
Listing NGR: TQ7585568148

TQ 76 NE 1081

CHATHAM
TQ7568SE DOCK ROAD 762-1/2/5 (West side)
Chest tomb approx. 5 metres south of south aisle, Church of St Mary the Virgin
GV II
Chest tomb. Mid C18. Marble and limestone ashlar. Rectangular base, formerly with iron railings; chest tomb with base; moulded ends returning both sides, which have panels with drapes and cherub heads, beneath a moulded top. The inscription faded, with the date 1759. A rare example of a marble chest tomb.
Listing NGR: TQ7574068400

TQ 76 NE 1082

CHATHAM
TQ7568SE DOCK ROAD 762-1/2/2 (West side)
Chest tomb approx. 5 metres south of tower, Church of St Mary the Virgin
GV II
Chest tomb. 1826. Limestone ashlar. A raised, vermiculated plinth, with a panelled sarcophagus in top, sloping outwards with a moulded top, inscribed MARY/WIFE OF GEORGE LLOYD/1826.
Listing NGR: TQ7573068398

TQ 76 NE 1083

CHATHAM
TQ7568SE DOCK ROAD 762-1/2/3 (West side)
Chest tomb approx. 40 metres south of chancel, Church of St Mary the Virgin
GV II
Chest tomb. Late C18. Limestone ashlar. Rectangular tomb with a moulded base, baluster ends return both sides, which have moulded panels, and a moulded top. Inscription not visible.
Listing NGR: TQ7574268378

TQ 76 NE 1084

CHATHAM
TQ7568SE DOCK ROAD 762-1/2/4 (West side)
Chest tomb approx. 20 metres south of chancel, Church of St Mary the Virgin
GV II

Chest tomb. Late C18-early C19. Limestone ashlar. Rectangular with cyma-moulded base, set forward at the corners beneath reeded fluted corner pilasters, raised panels to front and sides, and moulded top. Inscription not visible.
Listing NGR: TQ7574768391

TQ 76 NE 1128

CHATHAM
TQ7568SE DOCK ROAD 762-1/2/1 (West side)
29/10/52 Medway Heritage Centre (Formerly Listed as: DOCK ROAD (West side) Church of St Mary the Virgin)
GV II
Church, now visitor centre. 1884-87 chancel, tower 1897, nave 1901-03, by Sir AW Blomfield, incorporating earlier parts. Snecked rock-faced ragstone and limestone dressings, with tiled roof. STYLE: Early English Gothic Revival. PLAN: chancel with N and S chapels, aisled nave, and separate SW tower. EXTERIOR: E gable has angle buttresses and 3 stepped lancets, string course and small oval light in the top; 2-bay sides have Y-tracery. Taller nave gable; 5-bay nave has paired clerestory lancets, the aisles have 2-light windows. W gable has coped raking aisle roofs with round-arched Norman style doorways with splayed reveals and zig-zag mouldings, and double doors with strap hinges; a curved 5-light single-storey apse with narrow lights, sill band and half conical roof; beneath the nave gable set back above weathered bands, a 2-light central window with a cinquefoil and flanking single lights. 3-stage tower has diagonal buttresses, weathered plinth, string courses and crenellated parapet with corner pinnacles; S 2-centre arched doorway with double doors beneath a sunken panel with label mould and narrow flat-headed light, a clock in a sunken panel, and a 4-centre arched belfry louvred light with Perpendicular tracery. S chancel chapel has a coped gable with angle buttresses and a stepped 3-light lancet. INTERIOR: not inspected but noted as having matching 3-bay sedilia and 2-bay piscina with black marble columns and continuous hoodmould, and chancel screen with cusped ogee arches, cresting and cross and a low wall and gate. 3 Norman round arches to the W end, lower to the outer aisle arches, with decayed zig-zag mouldings. Nave has round piers with octagonal caps to chamfered arches with hoodmoulds, and a roof with arch-braced collar trusses and arch-braced purlins. FITTINGS: C19 stone pulpit with marble columns on moulded base and top. C19 octagonal font with cinquefoil panels and a
timber spirelet cover. Triptych by Clayton and Bell, cinquefoil panels with a canopy and picture of the Madonna, organ 1795 by Samuel Green. STAINED GLASS: E window 1891 by Kempe. MEMORIALS: various wall memorials, including a C16 pair of kneeling figures. (The Buildings of England: Newman J: West Kent and the Weald: London: 1976-: 200).
Listing NGR: TQ7574368421

TQ 76 NE 1174

CHATHAM
TQ7568SE DOCK ROAD 762-1/2/8 (East side)
24/05/71 Statue of Lord Kitchener approx. 50m
west of entrance to Kitchener Barracks
(Formerly Listed as: DOCK ROAD, Chatham Town
Statue of Lord Kitchener (opposite the entrance to the
Kitchener Barracks))
II
Equestrian statue. Erected 1916. Bronze and rock-faced ashlar. A battered rectangular plinth with moulded top, and an equestrian statue of Kitchener in dress uniform.
Listing NGR: TQ7579668410

TQ 76 NE 1176

762-1/2/6 DOCK ROAD 31-AUG-04 (West
side) Command House and attached entrance ra
ilings, stable and carriage house, and rear wall
(Formerly listed as: DOCK ROAD
Command House and attached entrance ra ilings,
outbuildings and rear wall) (Formerly listed as:
HER MAJESTYS DOCKYARD House occupied by
Deputy Armament Supp ly Officer, The Gun Wharf,
Naval Secti on) (Formerly
listed as: Storekeepers House)
GV II Storekeeper's House then officer housing, now public house. c.1719 with late-C20 alterations. Red Flemish bond brick with stone dressings, gable stacks and an old tile valley roof, with hipped roofs to outer blocks, all behind brick parapets. Queen Anne style. Two storeys over raised basement; double-depth plan. EXTERIOR: Main range of 5-window bays, with flanking 2-storey, 1-window bay wings. Symmetrical front has a raised basement, string band, cornice and parapet. A wide central flight of steps up to central first floor has curtails, wrought-iron railings and column newels; doorcase has fluted Doric pilasters, triglyph frieze and projecting modillion cornice; door has 8 raised panels, panelled reveals and soffit. Gauged brick segmental arched windows with 6/6-pane sashes, those to first floor original and second floor replacements with horns. Flanking wings have cornices continued from the main range, wide tripartite windows of central 6/6-pane sashes and 2/2-pane sashes to ground and first floor and under gauged brick arches; return elevations with ground and first floor 6/6-pane sashes under similar arches. Coped gables have two 6/6-pane attic sashes beneath an open lunette to valley, and a wide stack. 5-window rear section with a large central round-arched stair window. To South, attached stable and carriage house range. This has 2 wide segmental-arched openings at ground floor; first floor plat band and central shortened 3/3-pane sash with flanking sunken panels; gable end rendered. INTERIOR: Basement retains some original brick groin

vaulting and stone flag floor. Interior otherwise altered in late-C20 for public house use. Stable range has late-C19 queen post roof. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: Attached rear brick wall extends approx. 30m from Southwest corner. HISTORY: Originally built as the Storekeeper's House and offices for Chatham Gun Wharf. The Gun Wharf occupies the site of the medieval wharves below the medieval church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1884-7 by Sir A Blomfield, q.v.). This was the site of the first Royal dockyard in the C16, and when in the C17 this relocated to a larger site, the area passed to the Board of Ordnance for use as the Gun Wharf (an arsenal and dock combined). The storekeeper's house first appears on a 1719 map of the site. An 1863 map identifies the building as Senior Ordnance Store Officer's Quarters, and the now demolished enormous Gun Carriage Store extended from the south wall of the coach house. In the late-C19 it housed the commissary and the Commissary General Office. Converted to public house use in 1978. SOURCES: Newman, J. The Buildings of England: West Kent and the Weald (London: 1976, p.204). Group value with the Grade II former Gun Wharf ordnance building to the south (q.v.), Grade II Church of St Mary (q.v.), and the Chatham Lines, a Scheduled Monument.
Listed as a fine and externally unaltered early-C18 house that has additional historic interest as the earliest surviving building from the Chatham Gun Wharf.

TQ 76 NE 1211

CHATHAM
762-1/0/10008 DOCK ROAD 31-AUG-04
Former ordnance store at Chatham Gun W harf
GV II Former ordnance store incorporating carpenter's shop; RAF Association club at time of inspection (2004). 1805 with minor C20 alterations. Supervised by Lt Col D'Arcy, Commanding Officer, Royal Engineers. Yellow brick in Flemish bond with shallow pitch hipped slate roofs, 2 ridge stacks. Single storey range sited parallel to the river Medway. EXTERIOR: EAST elevation (painted) has slightly advanced and central wide coped gable with tall arched opening flanked by 15/15-pane sashes without horns, under gauged brick flat arches. Extending from each side, long wings each with 3 15/15-pane sashes under lintels, then door, then another 3 bays of similar windows. WEST elevation (not painted) is a similar arrangement. Here, the central arch has C20 brick in-filling, but remains readable, and minor C20 additions; single storey, flat-roofed extension to centre of north wing where formerly an external door; additional C20 door to left of this and inserted high windows to left of gable. Most of the original sashes survive throughout the elevations. Southern end abuts the late-C19 former Blacksmith's shop. Northern end has small former boat house, rendered and with narrow flat-roofed link. INTERIOR: North wing has late-C19 inserted chamfered posts with 'T' capitals supporting tie beams. Both sides have C20 internal partitions. Roof structure is original and comprises joggled king-posts trusses with raking struts; common rafters (with evidence of whitewash), ridge board and single purlins. Central gabled range has exposed timber roof structure and C20 inserted chimney massing; both internal wing elevations have tall rounded arches as to exterior; that to south has door with 6-pane overlight and 6/6-pane sash, under

boarded door to attic; that to north has 12/12-pane sash and later door under in-filled brick. HISTORY: Built 1805 as an ordnance store for the receipt and issue of all kinds of ordnance from naval ships; this included cannon balls, muskets, gun carriages, clothing, etc. The Chatham Gun Wharf occupied the site of the medieval wharves below the medieval church, and that of the first Royal dockyard in the C16. When in the C17 the dockyard relocated to a larger site further north (the present Chatham Dockyard), the Board of Ordnance appropriated this land for use as the Gun Wharf, an arsenal and dock combined. This building was constructed under the supervision of Lt Col D'Arcy at a cost of £1,477.16s.101/4d (PRO). In 1851, the northern wing was used for 'binding of carriages' and the southern end as a carpenters and wheelers shop. In 1863, the northern end was in use as a store house, the southern end still a carpenter's shop. Later-C19 descriptions refer to this building as an armoury for the storage and repair of small arms. The northern wing was used as an armoury until the 1950s when the site was decommissioned. In the late-C20, used as a martial arts centre and RAF Association Club. It has strong associations through its date (1805) with a critical period in British naval history, when the infrastructure established in the dockyards, particularly as a result of Anson's reforms from the 1760s, was tested to the limit. The Gun Wharves played a critical role in all this, from Plymouth's role in the supply of the Peninsula campaigns to Portsmouth's key role backed up by Chatham in the blockades of French and occupied ports.
Group value with the Grade II Command House (q.v.), Grade II Church of St Mary (q.v.), and the Chatham Lines, a Scheduled Monument. Also strong relationship with the buildings of the Chatham Dockyard to the north.
Listed as a remarkably well surviving 1805 ordnance building at Chatham Gun Wharf that has strong group value and that forms an integral component of this historically important site.

TQ 76 NE 1220

CHATHAM
TQ7567NE HIGH STREET 762-1/4/11 (South side)
02/03/90 Nos.104 AND 106
II
Bank. c1900-10. Limestone ashlar and brick with brick lateral stacks and tiled roof. STYLE: Edwardian Baroque. PLAN: double-depth. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys; 6-window range. Rusticated ground-floor to a moulded band, sill bands, and overhanging modillion eaves cornice. Projecting end bays, split keystones to round-arched ground-floor openings, left-hand with a coved surround to a doorway with double panelled door, boarded ground-floor windows, and segmental-arched right-hand bay containing the window. Keyed segmental-arched upper windows have 9/1-pane first-floor and smaller 6/9-pane second-floor sashes. INTERIOR: not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron front area railings. Listed for its architectural interest, as a competent example of an Edwardian Baroque-style bank.
Listing NGR: TQ7559367965

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Fig. 6 The early development of Chatham

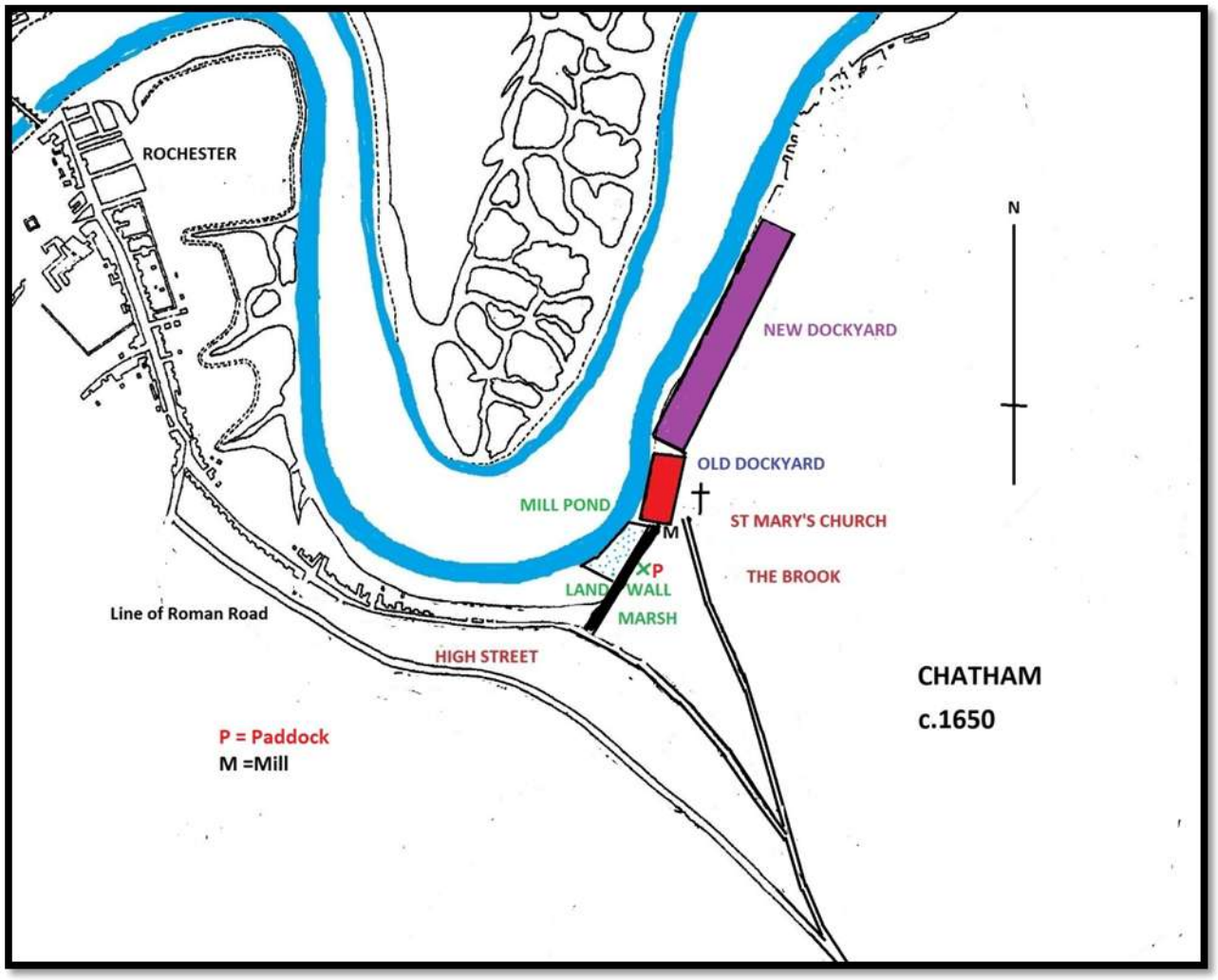

Fig. 7 View of Chatham from the West, (modified for clarity). P marks the Land Wall and future site of the Shrubbery

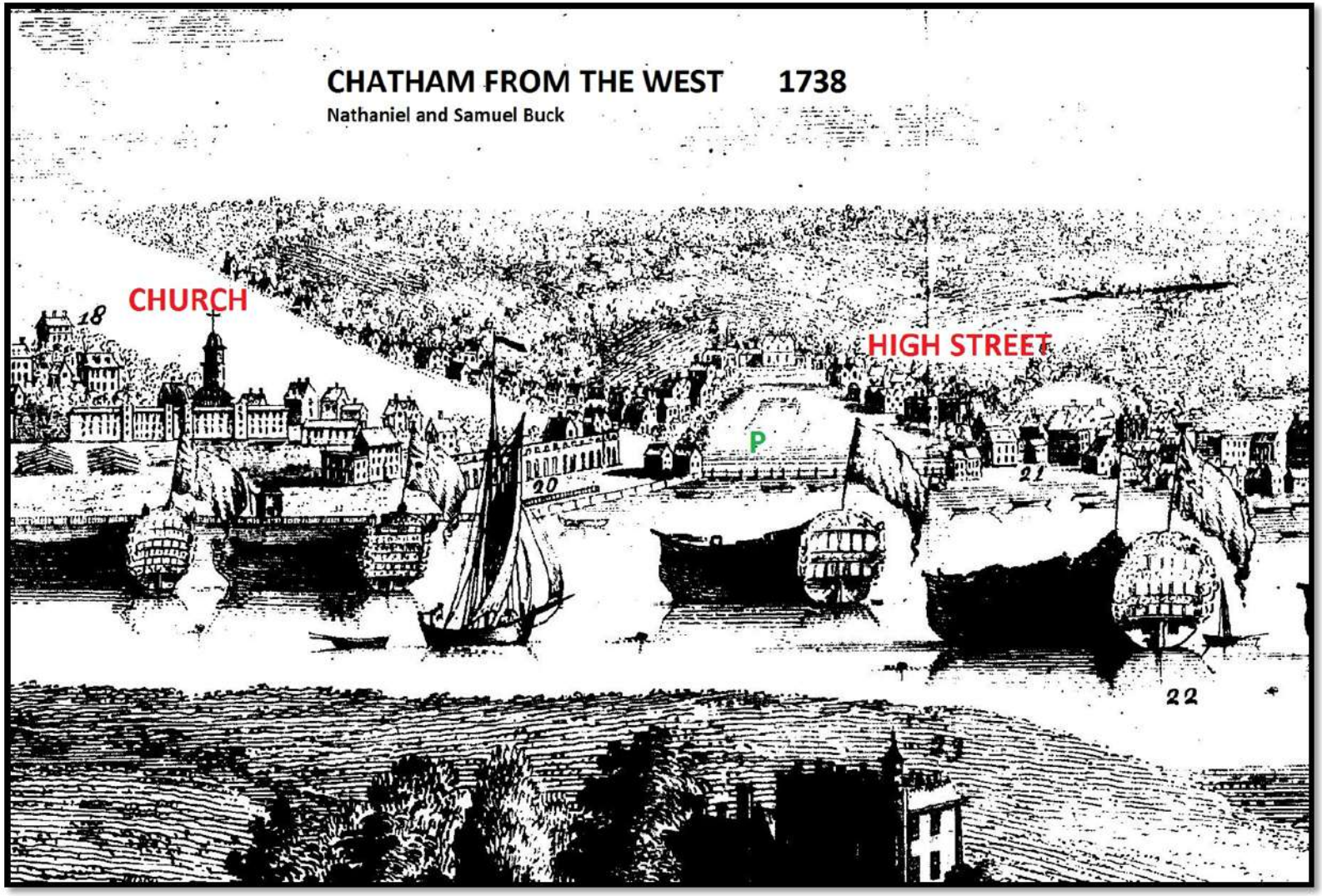

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Fig. 8 The Chatham Tithe Map 1842 by kind permission of MALSC, with additions for clarity.

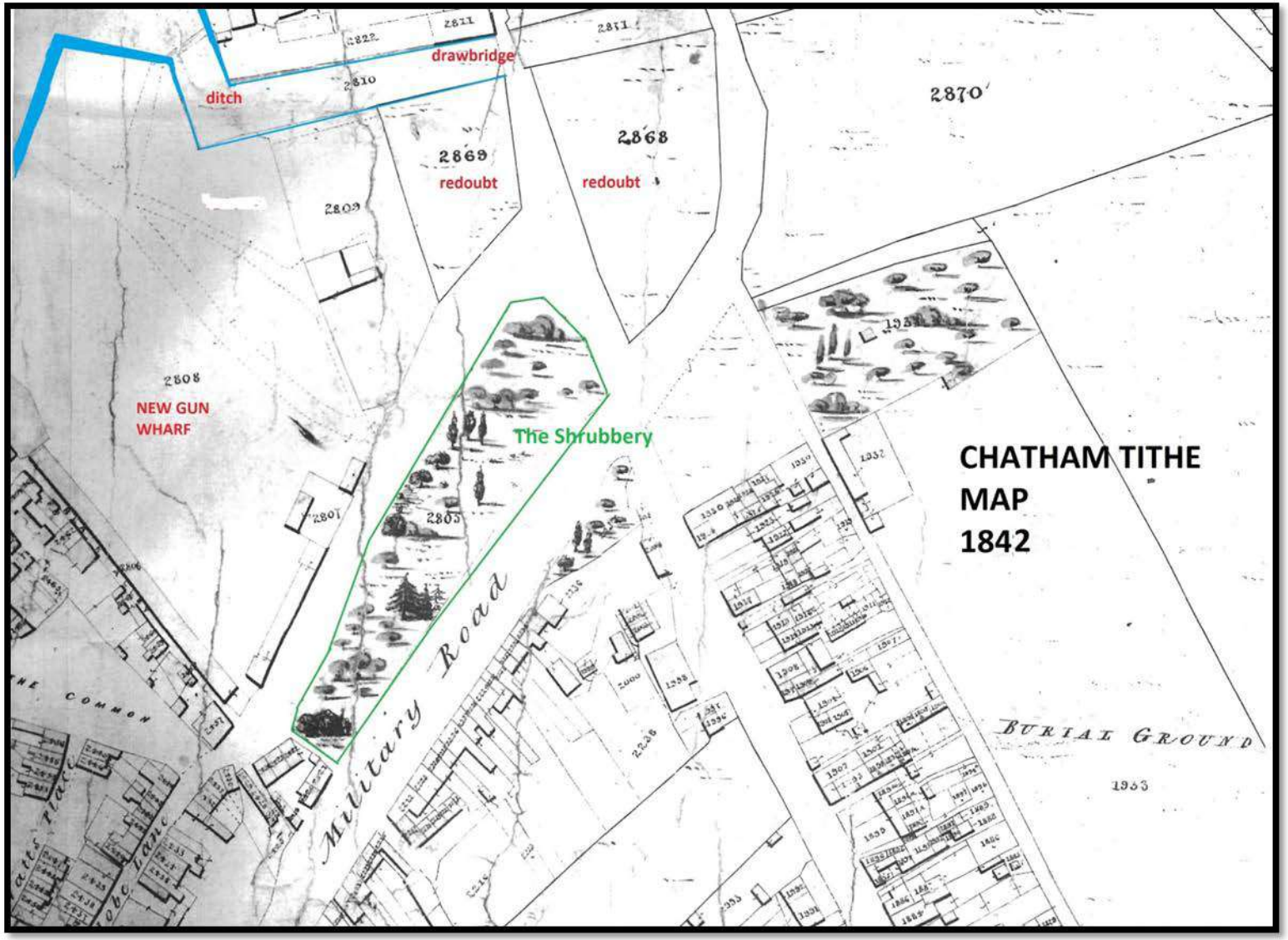

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Fig. 9 Ordnance Survey 1st edn 25" map (1862-1875)

The Paddock

Address:
The Paddock
Chatham
Kent

centred on:
575781 168115

N

Medway Council
Serving You

Kent County Council
kent.gov.uk

Kent Gardens Trust

Produced by the KCC Heritage Conservation Group

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Fig. 10 Ordnance Survey 2nd edn 25" map (1897-1900)

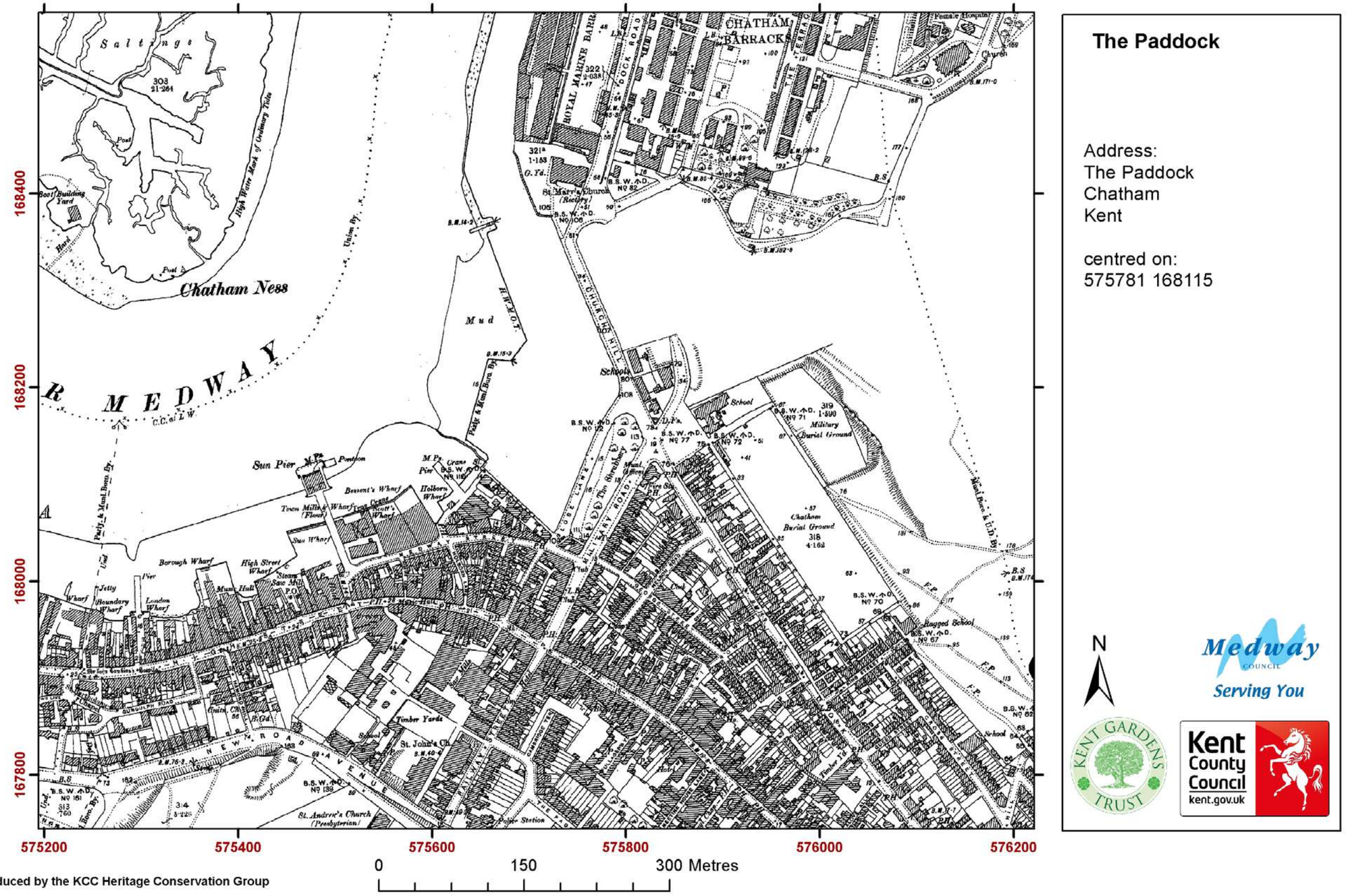

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Fig. 11 Ordnance Survey 3rd edn. 25” map (1907-23)

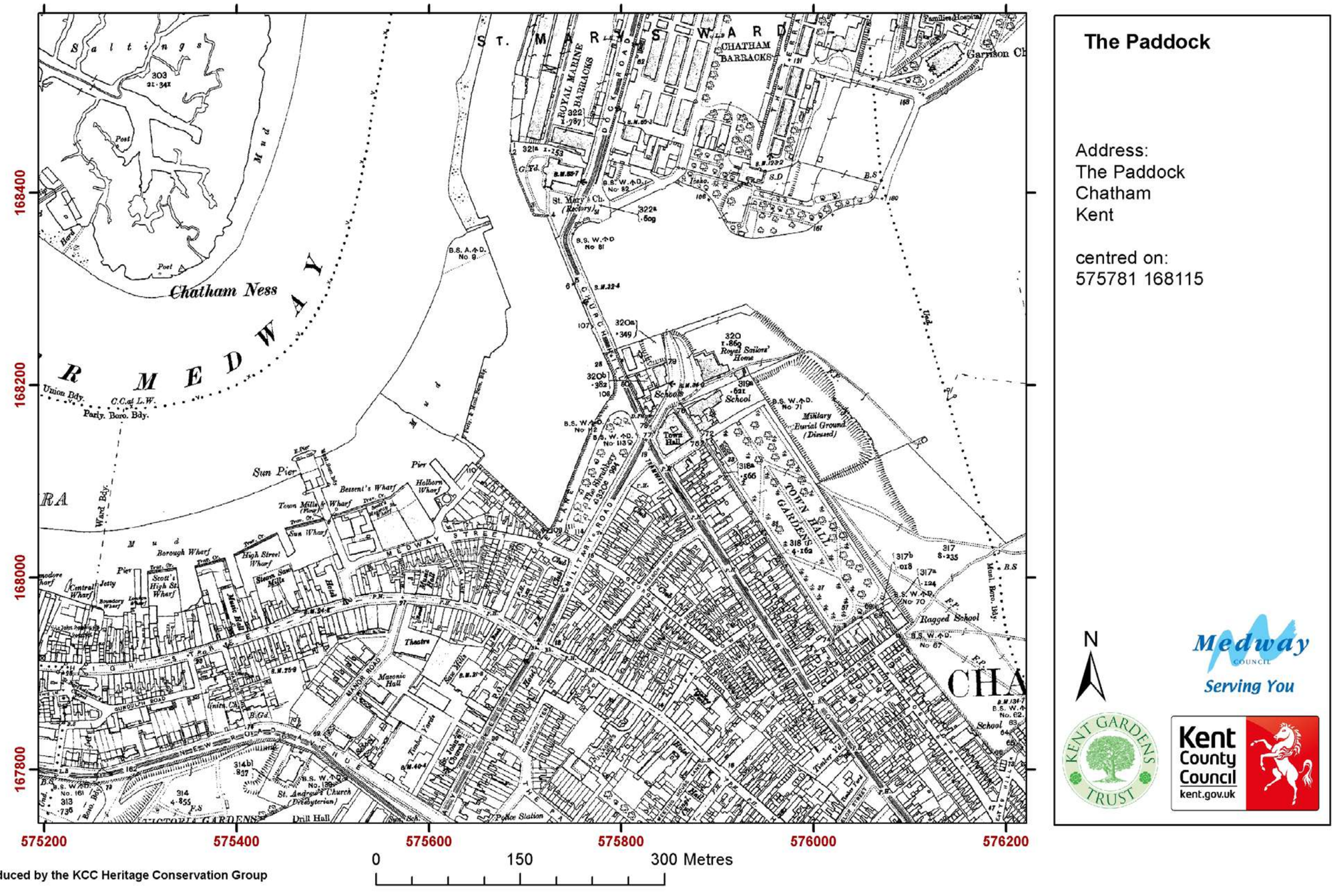

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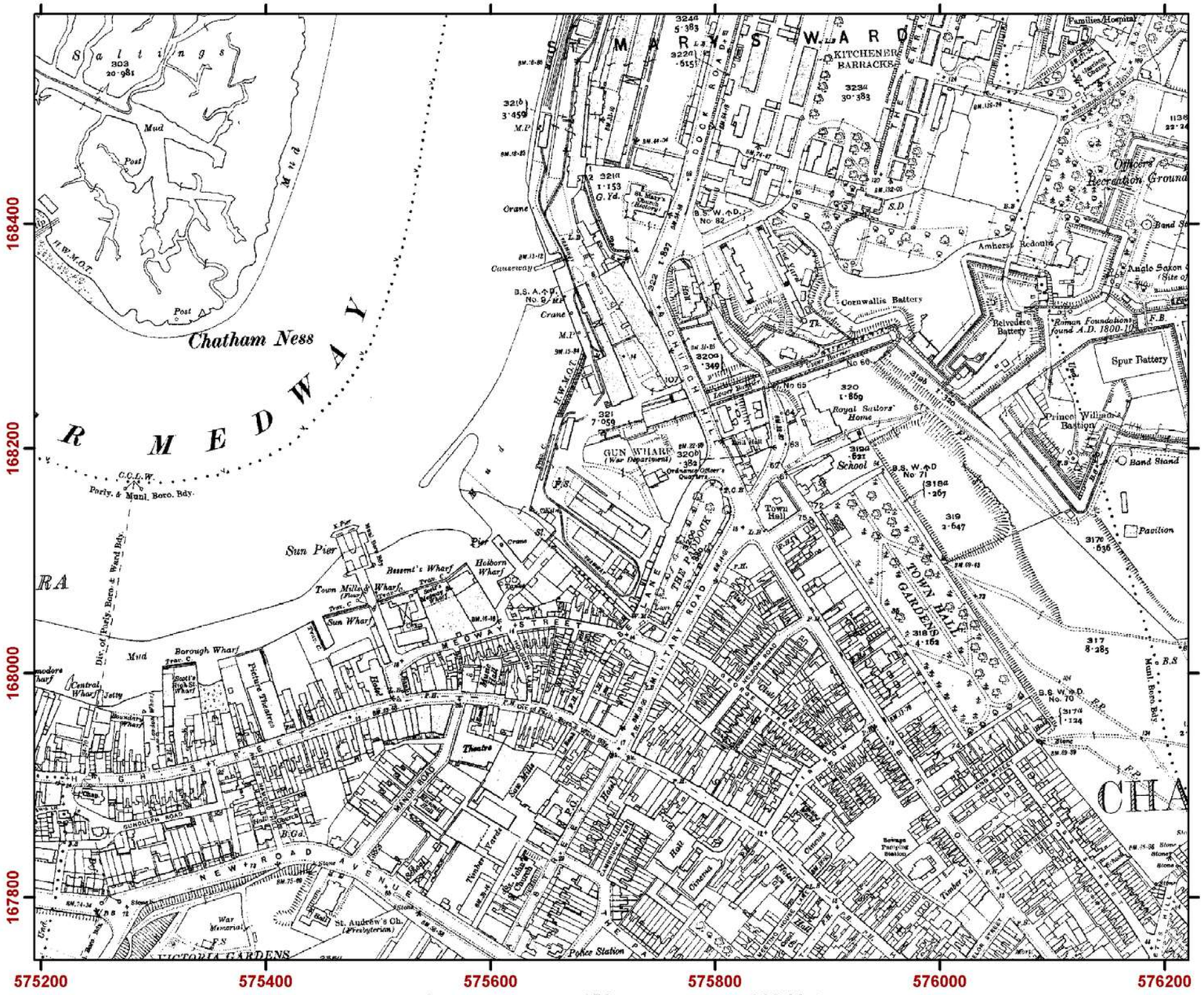
Fig. 12 Ordnance Survey 4th edn. 25” map (1929-52)



The Paddock

Address:
The Paddock
Chatham
Kent

centred on:
575781 168115

N

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kent.gov.uk

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Fig. 13 Postcards of the Paddock, c.1905 and 1910 (Couchman Collection. By kind permission of MALSC)

c. 1905

Postmarked 1910

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Fig. 14 Postcards of the Military Road, c.1905, and the Paddock, 1919 (Couchman Collection. By kind permission of MALSC)

Postmarked 1919

Military Road, Chatham
Hearty Greetings for a Happy Christmas.
Medway Archives and Local Studies Centre
Couchman collection

c. 1905

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Fig. 15 Aerial photograph of the Paddock 1973

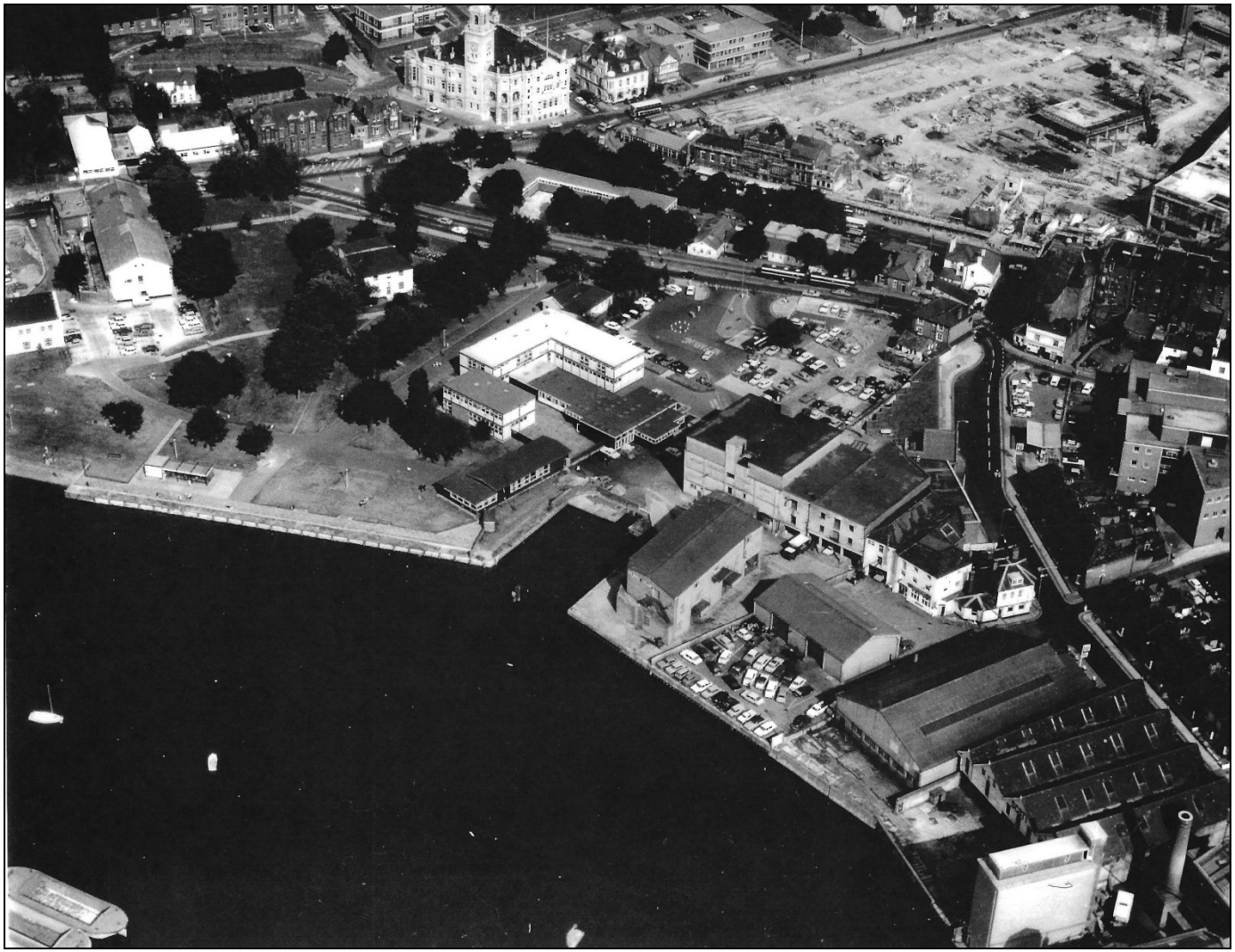

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Fig. 16 Contemporary photographs of the Paddock.

The Paddock and the Brook Arts Centre (previous Town Hall). Looking north along Military Road

The Paddock. Looking north along the central path.

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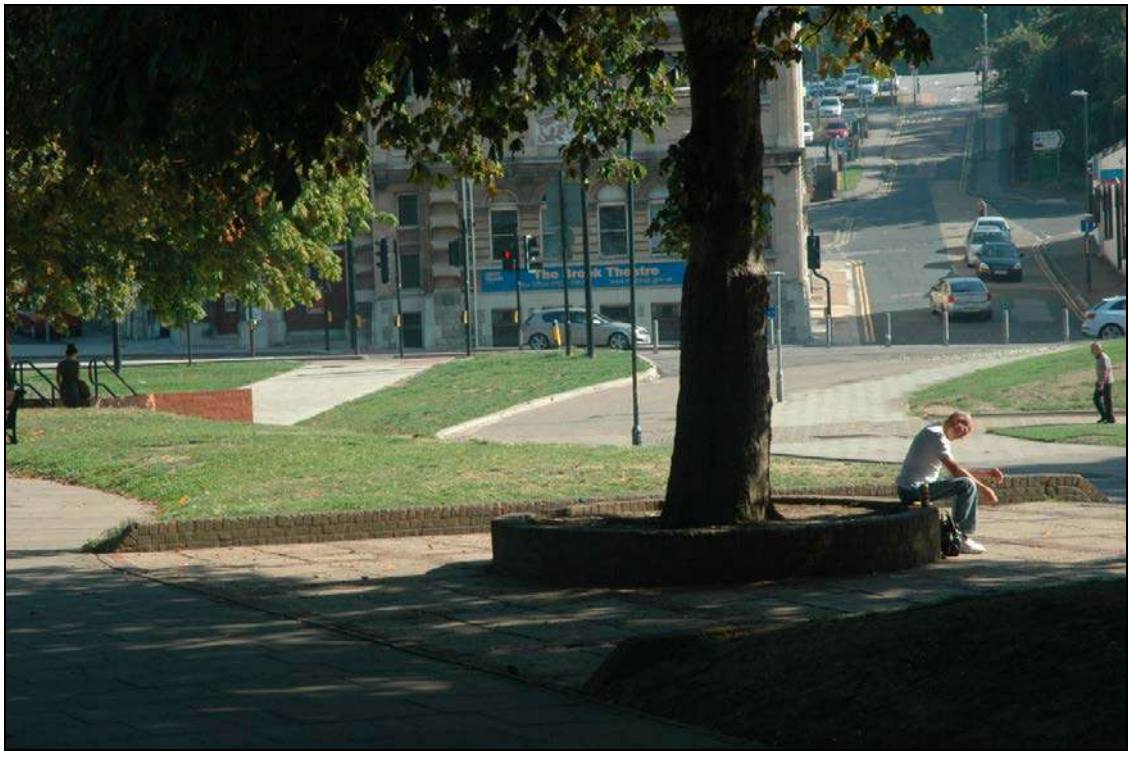
Fig. 17 Connections between the Paddock, Riverside Gardens, Town Hall Gardens and Fort Amherst.

View from southern end of Riverside Gardens looking northeast over the bus station and the Paddock towards Fort Amherst. In the middle ground, from left to right, are the White House, the Eye and the Arts Centre (Town Hall).



View from the Paddock northeast up Whiffen Avenue past the Town Hall Gardens to Fort Amherst